

TODAY'S COMPLETE PROGRAM

What Will Be Done to Carry it Out.

SERVICES OF CHURCH BODIES

Sports, Theatrical Entertainments, Public Dinners and a Good Time All Over Town.

THANKSGIVING ANTICIPATION.

Thou plie
Proud, rich descendant of
The House of Mince,
In making which the housewife
Nothing stints;
The hour draws nigh
When thou
Toward our inmost midst shall
Glide,
There to repose and
Painfully abide,
Bathed but unharmed by all the
Gastric food
And
Sending
Restless fevers through
Our blood
Until our erstwhile
Peaceful couch
Is changed
Unto a den of animals that ranged
The prehistoric earth.—In
Dreams we see
The red-winged hippopotamus;
The three
Heads of the yellow
Dragon;
Darting fangs of
Snakes;
While wild orang-outangs
Play tag
Across the counterpane;
And birds
Of aspect strange beyond all
Human words
Shriek
Madly; till at last
The form appears
Of some
Great-great-grandmother,
Who cheers
Our sleep with words that make
Us cold as ice
And chide because we took
That second slice!
Thus do
The souls of all the
Unknown things
Whereof thou'rt made,
Come back
To haunt our couch in
Grim parade,
Until awaking with an
Awful groan,
We swear to let thee
Evermore
Alone!
Thus firm our
Resolutions made—and yet
As months roll on we
Very soon
Forget,
And go through all
These hideous scenes next year,
When once again
Thanksgiving-time draws near!

THANKSGIVING DAY, the first of the new century, will be celebrated in Honolulu with every kind of function that fashion and fancy has added to the traditional customs. There will be turkey and wedding, turkey and sports, turkey and theaters, turkey and cranberry sauce, and the weather promises to be as fine and fit as the celebration of the day.

There is a double significance, too, in the feast this year, in that it comes upon an anniversary which is close to the hearts of Hawaiians, the Independence Day, which since 1843 has been celebrated as the day of deliverance from English and French domination. The feast to the Hawaiians meant much, and always has been remembered by the elders with love and rejoicing. This year there will be a double significance given to the occasion in that it falls upon the day of national giving of thanks for the blessings of the year.

The services of the day will be the usual feature meetings at the several churches. There will be special sermons and choral celebrations in every church of this city in the morning. Extraordinary musical features will be introduced at each church, and the national joy, touched by the recent national grief, will be voiced from every pulpit. The churches will be filled to overflowing if the usual custom of Honolulu prevails.

In the afternoon there will be sports galore. The feature of the day will be the football at Punahou, where the

(Continued on page 3.)

WHAT THEY WILL EAT TODAY.



ANOTHER DENSE FOG.

Close of a Week of Abnormal Weather in England.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—From 12 to 20 degrees of frost, unprecedented at this time of the year, and a dense fog in most parts of the country, are winding up a week notable for its abnormal weather, and are adding to the long list of casualties occasioned by the recent gales. Railroad traffic in and around London is seriously dislocated, while train collisions are reported from various points. The most serious of these was on the London, Chatham & Dover line, when 17 persons were injured. All traffic on the River Thames is at a standstill, and several accidents preceded the stoppage. The fog in South London is so dense that road traffic is almost impracticable. Omnibus passengers have been forced to leave the vehicles and walk. Notwithstanding the density of the fog, the Automobile Club turned out in force for its annual spin today. Hundreds of cars proceeded in the display and gingerly felt their way through the darkness. The Channel steamers are greatly delayed by the fog. There was skating today in some parts of the kingdom. The fog in Liverpool is so dense that cross-river traffic was almost suspended. Sailings were postponed, and arriving vessels anchored outside the Mersey. Football matches in many parts of the kingdom have been abandoned on account of the fog. Sixty overdue ships arrived at Shields today. Many of them were in a dilapidated condition, owing to the storm. Wreckage continues to wash ashore.

CHINESE CANNOT PROCEED.

Decision in Case of Those at San Francisco en Route to Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—In the cases of eighty or more Chinese who recently arrived at San Francisco en route to Mexico, and who were refused permission to proceed by the immigration authorities on the ground that their ultimate purpose was to cross the Mexican frontier into the United States, contrary to law, the Treasury Department will instruct the collector that the solicitor of the Treasury has held that there is no appeal to the department in such cases, and, therefore, his adverse action will stand. The matter was referred to the attorney general, who declines to give an opinion, on the ground that the cases are now before the courts. The department has taken a firm stand against permitting Chinamen to cross the United States into Mexico, as investigation has disclosed the fact that nearly all of them recross the border into this country. The long border line makes it almost impossible to patrol the territory so as to prevent this, and officials propose to see what virtue there may be in refusing them permission to land on American soil for any purpose whatever.

Fight Between Students.

VIENNA, Nov. 16.—After a fierce fight today, Lutheran students drove Roman Catholic students out of the great hall of the university. The authorities of the university brought the Catholics back to the hall, but they were again driven out. The fighting between the students continued outside the buildings.

CABLE BETWEEN ISLANDS WOULD BE A GREAT BOON

Any Plan Which Would Lead to Laying of the Line Will Meet With Encouragement From Business Men.

FIRM in the belief that a cable connecting the California coast and the islands will be authorized very soon, the business people of the city are discussing what steps may be taken either to secure the landing of the cable upon the coast of Hawaii and its traversing the entire group, or the laying of a separate cable to connect with the main line here, between the different islands.

Every man who has taken the matter under consideration, and who was seen yesterday was of opinion that the laying of the cable so as to bring the different islands closer together, was a consummation toward which every energy of the business community should be bent. The plan which should be followed and the prospects are matters upon which opinions differ, but the main proposition is one which unites the entire business community. As a result of the bringing of the matter to the attention of the merchants it is probable that at the meeting of the Merchants' Association, which is to be held tomorrow, action will be had looking toward the placing of the need for cable communication before the Mackay people so that if that company should secure the coveted privilege of laying the cable its engineers and managers will have in mind the local conditions and will make such arrangements as may lead to the carrying out of one of the plans.

One point, which leads to the hope that the cable company will find it possible to arrange for inter-island cables, is that the building of a cable which will pass through this group, will make of Honolulu a most important cable station. By reason of its geographical position Hawaii would be the proper place for the location of a repair ship, which could operate on both sides of the group in case of any breaks. The point of break in a cable is located by the resistance offered and such a ship here would result in great saving of time in the event of repairs being needed at a point closer to these islands than is either the mainland or the Philippine coast. The station in addition would be a storage point for the various parts needed in repairing breaks. The fact that the repair ship would be permanently stationed here would make it possible to maintain an inter-island cable at a minimum of expense.

Governor S. B. Dole is greatly interested in inter-island cable communication. In discussing the rumor from Hawaii that the Mackay people might be induced to connect the islands by laying their cable through the group, he said: "Any plan which offers quick and safe communication between the islands of the group is to be commended. The idea of an inter-island cable has been long under discussion. In the later '80's the legislature made a grant of \$50,000 to secure a cable between the islands. A company was formed for the building of the cable and it was constructed between Maui and Molokai and the latter island and this one. It was a cheap cable however, one which would almost float and many people believed it was built simply to get the bonus. I believe there was communication held over it but it soon carried away and there was no attempt to lay a cable after that one."

"If the Mackay cable people could be induced to lay a cable from this city to connect the islands, it would prove a great feeder for the main line of the system. Taken alone I hardly believe the cable would pay simply on inter-island communications. Perhaps if the rates were low enough to permit universal use of it, there would be a mass of business which would bring in revenue all along the line. There is a sufficient demand for communication as shown by the success of the wireless system. There is enough business for one system of communication."

"It might be necessary for the business people to get together and give a guarantee for the construction of the line. This perhaps should come from the commercial bodies. If the inducements were not sufficient, I believe it would be policy for the legislature to propose some further aid to the company to insure the carrying out of the project. The interest in the promotion of similar plans in the past would lead to the belief that there would be similar encouragement given to any proposal at this time. Of course the Mackay company would not need any local support as to stock, but a guarantee of business might be given by the commercial organizations and thus the laying of the cable made certain."

"Perhaps to secure the best route it might be necessary to put in something like 150 miles of cable. The longest line would be that between this island and Kaula. The line from Hawaii to Maui would be next and that perhaps would be the one requiring the greatest care in the laying as there are strong

(Continued on page 3.)

A YEAR'S IMMIGRATION.

Annual Report of Commissioner-General Powderly.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The annual report of Commissioner-General Powderly, of the Immigration Bureau, shows the total steerage arrivals in the United States during the year to have been 487,918, an increase over the preceding year of 33,346, or approximately 9 per cent. Of this increase 2,020 came through Canadian ports and the remainder through ports of this country. There were also 74,550 other alien passengers who came in the cabin, making a total for the year of 562,468.

The ratio of increase of Italian immigration, as compared with that from the same country last year, is approximately 36 per cent, or more than three fold the ratio of increase from all Europe. The total steerage immigration was distributed as to sex between 31,055 males and 156,863 females. It is shown that 117,587 were unable to read or write, 3,055 could read, but not write; 294,540 brought each less than \$40 and 56,312 had more than \$30 apiece.

During the year 93 persons were returned to their respective countries, having become public charges within one year after landing. The number refused a landing was 3,515, as against 4,246 for last year. It is shown that the character of the immigration was decidedly superior to that of last year, the rejections being 730 less, although the arrivals were 33,346 more.

The principal countries from which the steerage arrivals for the year came are given as follows:

Italy, Sicily and Sardinia, 135,996.
Austria-Hungary, 113,350.
Russian Empire and Finland, 85,267.
Ireland, 30,561.
Sweden, 23,331.
German Empire, 21,651.
Norway, 12,248.
England, 12,214.

The largest number of immigrants, it is shown, were destined to Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

A MYSTERIOUS MEETING.

German Steamship Directors Confer at Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—Much mystery prevails here regarding the meeting of the directors of the ocean steamship companies at the Hotel Bristol last evening. The meeting was apparently unexpectedly called. Herr Ballin, director of the Hamburg-American Line, and Herr Plathe, president of the North German Lloyd, came first and were received by the Emperor, and then the other directors and secretaries were summoned.

The Klein Journal says the ocean companies' directors have held conferences and discussed ways and means of preventing the increase of American influence over German lines. The paper adds that New York capitalists have purchased several million marks of shares in the Hamburg-American Line during the past few weeks. The purchase by a New York life insurance company of over 5,000,000 marks of the North German Lloyd Company's obligations, the Klein Journal considers unjustified, since this purchase does not affect the shares.

The Tagblatt today prints an official denial from the North German Lloyd Company that this company has sold obligations to the New York insurance company.

THE RAT CRUSADE IS HERE

Poison Will Be Plentifully Used.

CO-OPERATION OF PUBLIC URGED

Men Engaged for Instruction of Public—A Movable Fumigation Plant.

Dr. C. B. Cooper, chairman of the special rat committee, made his report yesterday to the Board of Health. He outlines the work already accomplished by the committee and suggests the urgent need of earnest co-operation on the part of the public.

In the report submitted to President Sloggett he says:

Honolulu, H. T., Nov. 27, 1901.
Dr. H. C. Sloggett, President Board of Health, City.

Sir:—Rats being the principal agency for the transmission of plague and other exposed situation in relation to our countries that are infected making it necessary to take every valuable step for the preservation of our commerce and internal well being, your committee on the crusade against rats, consisting of Dr. Pratt and myself, and by courtesy Dr. L. E. Cofer of the United States Marine Hospital Service, whose labors and advice have been most valuable, beg to report that after much labor, at last tangible arrangements have been made for the protection of commerce by the united action and guarantee of funds by those most directly interested in shipping and also ways and means have been provided for warfare on the rodents in the business and residence portions of the city.

By the short sightedness of the late legislature to provide for emergencies of this nature, only \$10,000 was allotted for the biennial period, to protect the interests of these islands, and that sum to be specifically used for fumigation. As it cost in a recent epidemic \$300,000, exclusive of fire claims, it can be easily seen that this department is more than handicapped to do good work, by such a paltry sum.

It is proposed to put the wharves in such a permanent condition as to render fumigation an easy matter and render our shipping interests safe and with a practically clean bill of health. It is proposed also to engage a few good men for work in the more thickly populated districts to distribute rat poison and instruct in the placing of same, setting out traps and such other work as may arise in that line.

It is also hoped to procure a 12-horse power engine with a sulphur fan, which can be placed on a truck, making it thus easy for transportation, to be used when necessary for fumigation.

The Board of Health will furnish free rat poison to all applying for it, and every one able to purchase their own traps are expected to do so, and thus aid the Board in this crusade. Traps will be furnished to the indigent. It is useless to expect favorable results unless there is concerted action by the entire community.

C. B. COOPER.

HOLLAND WILL BE NEUTRAL.

She Will Not Interfere in the Boer War.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 16.—The government, in the course of a communication to the Chamber dealing with the foreign office estimates, reiterated today its desire for the time being to maintain its policy of neutrality in connection with the South African question, and said: "But while we should scrupulously observe the obligations of international law no one would suggest that the ties of consanguinity of race existing between the Dutch and the South African States, should be forgotten. The government, therefore, will always remain on the alert to seize an opportunity for the restoration of peace."

The Finance Minister declared that while he is hopeful the new tariff bill will greatly benefit the treasury and promote prosperity, it will not in any way resemble the protectionist measure about to be enacted by Germany.

Dewet's Unsuccessful Reappearance.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The London correspondent of the Tribune comments on the military movements in South Africa as follows: "Dewet has made an unsuccessful reappearance. His attack on the rear of Colonel Buller's column in the north of Orange River Colony was successfully repulsed without much loss to either side, and Lord Kitchener seems proud of the fact, although the Boer general had only 400 men with him. Official dispatches afford evidence of the determination of the Boers to conduct an aggressive campaign, and also to show that the British columns are mainly engaged in marking time."